Exhibit B

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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
4	Plaintiff)
5	-VS-) Criminal No. 20-10263-PBS
6) Pages 1 - 48 JIM BAUGH, also known as James)
7	Baugh,)
8	Defendant)
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13	SENTENCING
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE PATTI B. SARIS
15	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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18	United States District Court 1 Courthouse Way, Courtroom 19
19	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 September 29, 2022, 9:37 a.m.
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22	LEE A. MARZILLI OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
23	United States District Court 1 Courthouse Way, Room 7200
24	Boston, MA 02210 leemarz@aol.com
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     APPEARANCES:
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          SETH B. KOSTO, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney,
     Office of the United States Attorney, 1 Courthouse Way,
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     Room 9200, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, for the Plaintiff.
 4
          WILLIAM W. FICK, ESQ. and DANIEL N. MARX, ESQ.,
     Fick & Marx LLP, 24 Federal Street, 4th Floor, Boston,
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     Massachusetts, 02110, for the Defendant Jim Baugh.
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     ALSO PRESENT: Iris Golus, U.S. Probation Office.
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE CLERK: Court calls Criminal Action 20-10263, 3 United States v. Jim Baugh. Could counsel please identify themselves and Probation. 4 5 MR. KOSTO: Good morning, your Honor. Assistant U.S. 6 Attorney Seth Kosto on behalf of the government. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 MR. FICK: Good morning, your Honor. William Fick and 9 Daniel Marx for Mr. Baugh. 09:38 10 THE COURT: Thank you. MS. GOLUS: Good morning, your Honor. Iris Golus for 11 12 U.S. Probation. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. You all may be seated. 14 So we are here today for the sentencing of Mr. Baugh. 15 I've received the government's memo. I've received two victim 16 letters. I've received a brief from Mr. Baugh, and as well 17 attached to that various letters, as well as Mr. Baugh's 18 statement. So I first wanted to start by asking the 19 government, are the victims here? 09:39 20 MR. KOSTO: They are, your Honor, and both of them would like to address the Court at whatever time the Court sees 21 22 fit during this proceeding. 23 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's start with what

I'll call more the mechanics of sentencing under the Sentencing

Guidelines, and then at that point I'll hear your argument, and

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1 then I'll hear from the Steiners, and then allow -- actually, 2 I'm wondering. I think their name is in the public, isn't it, 3 at this point? 4 MR. KOSTO: It is, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. And then, Mr. Fick, I'll hear from 6 And then I don't know if your client wants to address the 7 Court or not, but of course he has that opportunity. 8 So let me start with the Sentencing Guidelines. 9 you know, I am required to follow the Sentencing Guidelines, 09:39 10 and Probation did a thorough report, to which I think there's only one objection from the defendant, and that had to do with 11 12 the pattern enhancement. Did you want to address that at all, 13 Mr. Kosto? MR. KOSTO: Sure, your Honor. In the government's 14 15 view, the Probation Office correctly applied the two-level 16 enhancement for a pattern of activity involving stalking, 17 threatening, and harassing. All of those features were present in this offense conduct, your Honor. The key issue from the 18 19 government's perspective is that these separate instances of 09:40 20 harassment, of threats, of stalking, they magnified each other; they amplified each other. If packages started showing up at 21 22 your house that were odd or even macabre, you might scratch 23 your head and wonder. When those packages are followed up with 24 a message over Twitter that said, "Did you get my gifts --25 expletive?" the threat online and the packages at your doorstep Case 1:20-cr-10263-PBS Document 239 Filed 10/07/22 Page 5 of 49

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are now connected, and they're amplified. When you next get a message that said, "Why are you writing," in substance, "negative things about eBay? People make money on eBay. People will do anything to protect their families," that threat connects back to the packages. That's at Paragraph 54 of the PSR.

And then shortly thereafter a black mini-van shows up coming down your street as your husband pulls away from the driveway. That brings together the stalking, the harassment, and the threats. And then when a pizza delivery shows up at 4:00 o'clock in the morning after you've seen the mini-van and seen the stalking, that magnifies the concern even further because the victims didn't know it was a pizza delivery man. They only knew that people will do anything to protect their family. And then a few days later the Steiners' home address shows up on the Internet.

These instances accompany each other. They make the harassment, the stalking, and the threats more serious. The Guidelines correctly capture that by adding a two-level enhancement.

I think the government and the defense view Lee, United States v. Lee, a little differently. In our view, Lee controls this case. It involved an indictment that charged in one count a series of emails in April, 2012, and then a trip to harass the victim all in the same count. It was a charge of

interstate travel.

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THE COURT: I think the argument is -- I read your brief, and I agree that there's a pattern. The question is, I think what I read the defendant to be saying is, yeah, but it basically double counts the actual offense conduct, the course of conduct requirement that's part of the elements of the offense. I don't think they're disputing that all these things happened, or at least they didn't object to those fact-findings.

So the question is whether, as I read *Lee* -- and maybe it was one of the other cases -- you know, the argument is that it's the same conduct. In some circumstances, that may be the case, and you're saying in this circumstance, it is not.

MR. KOSTO: Well, let me switch gears to Fiume, your Honor, which is the First Circuit case in which Judge Selya addressed this issue of — the First Circuit calls it "multiple use." They've asked that we not use this concept of double counting because it sounds pejorative, and Fiume makes clear that there are several instances in which multiple use of the same facts are entirely appropriate.

Fiume, helpfully for the Court, involved the very
Guideline provision that the Court is applying here, 2A6.2, and
goes through a very thorough analysis, and, of note, carefully
states, as your Honor is familiar from your time with the
Sentencing Commission, that when the Sentencing Commission
wishes to prohibit double use of the same facts, it does so,

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and it does so expressly in plenty of places in the Guidelines.

Beyond that, it does a careful analysis of the idea of a course of conduct and a pattern -- or excuse me. It goes carefully through the elements of the offenses that index the 2A6.2, and it discovers that, yes, there are some instances where the elements match up with the enhancement. But that isn't the end of the inquiry, where the Commission has not said, "We prohibit double counting."

And the government would add, if this were a case where the defendant had a limited knowledge or a limited role of any of the particular instances of threatening, stalking, of harassing, that might be a case where one could raise the double-counting argument. Here, as the government will explain in its argument, Mr. Baugh had his fingerprints over all three of the types of things that constituted a pattern.

And this wasn't a case where simply two acts of this group formed a course of conduct under the statute, 2261(a), and therefore formed a pattern. There are dozens and dozens and dozens of acts. This would not be the case to find multiple use of the same facts because whatever the appeal of the argument, what possible cases are there that don't involve both a pattern and a course of conduct? This isn't that case. This case involved weeks and weeks and weeks of conduct and dozens and dozens and dozens of acts.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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MR. KOSTO: Thank you.
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                  MR. FICK: Thank you, your Honor. I want to start
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         with sort of the last part of Mr. Kosto's argument, which is
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         he's trying to mix in the role notion here. I don't think role
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         has anything to do with the sort of pattern versus course of
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         conduct. In fact, Mr. Baugh is getting a four-point role
         enhancement, undisputedly, that is the top of the pyramid that
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         the government charged, even though he may not be the top of
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         the pyramid of the overall situation. And so to say that, you
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         know, the fact that he's got his fingers on different parts of
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         the case is a role issue, not a pattern versus course of
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         conduct issue.
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                  THE COURT: But he was engaged in multiple acts.
                  MR. FICK: He was engaged in multiple acts.
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                  THE COURT: He personally, I mean, really over three
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         weeks essentially, four weeks, three or four weeks.
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                  MR. FICK: But that is what the statute itself
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interesting here. I mean, it's meant to -- because the pattern says even if it was during the offense, so it doesn't exclude the conduct during the offense.

THE COURT: No, the statute -- that's what's

MR. FICK: It's very interesting, your Honor. It says you can consider conduct during the offense.

THE COURT: During the offense.

requires. I mean, what makes harassment --

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MR. FICK: But it doesn't say you consider conduct that constitutes the offense, and those are -- so, I mean, the application note itself sort of makes even more confusing, or I would suggest, you know, does not say that conduct during the offense that is the offense should be counted. It says you can consider conduct before the offense or during the offense, but it doesn't say you must or should consider conduct that is the offense. And what makes sort of, you know, individual acts into a federally chargeable harassment is the fact that there is a course of conduct, and that's what's charged.

THE COURT: The thing is, though, your interpretation would grossly undercount what happened here because it would just be two of the Twitter things would constitute the course of conduct because they just want to make it enough to show the intent? And so here you had a three-week -- I can't remember all the different things, but let me go through it, though -- all the Twitter messages. There was a surveillance. There was the deliveries of upsetting things, like the wreath and the pig's head and the pizza deliveries. And so there were three, like, at least three major kinds of harassment. If ever there was a pattern, isn't this it?

MR. FICK: Well, I mean, the course of conduct included a lot of stuff, but what the Guideline is getting at is conduct that isn't captured by the charge. And the cases I would suggest show that, right?

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I think the government is wrong about Lee. Lee, there were two counts in the indictment, as I read the opinion. Both were charging for different victims, the travel at the end of the case with the intent to murder apparently the victim there. The emails were separate, they were not charged, and the court says, "Yes, that series of emails constitutes a pattern, and we're going to enhance the offense with them."

And we can talk more about Lee, of course, during the main argument. That's a case that's wildly different from this one. There the harassment unfolded along with actual violence over 30 years, not just three weeks, and so, you know, that's a pattern. This, okay, maybe in the colloquial you could call this a pattern too; but in terms of the way the Guideline is worded and the way the case is treated, the government hasn't pointed to a case where conduct that constitutes the charged offense is used to apply the enhancement. I think that drives sort of why Judge Burroughs landed where she did and said, you know, "We can dance on the head of a pin like angels here, but it really doesn't get to the --"

THE COURT: I think she said she punted.

MR. FICK: She punted. And the other thing about --

THE COURT: But I'm not punting, so --

MR. FICK: -- about *Fiume* also, the other case the government points to, right, there the court said essentially it's okay to -- the double counting of the violation of a

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restraining order is okay. But it's interesting. Judge Selya doesn't say you must, you know, double count in the other contexts. A violation of a restraining order is a very simple thing, right? It either happened or it didn't. It's a very distinct and distinguishable fact that, you know, you flip a switch on or off: Yes, it happened, yes, it didn't. There's no sort of complicated accompanying application note the way there is for the discussion of pattern and how that interfaces or doesn't with course of conduct. And in Fiume, the court there, the District Court, applied course of conduct, again, in a situation where the pattern was something that was different from the offense conduct.

THE COURT: Well, thank you. So I think that after having read the First Circuit cases, and in particular given the charges against Mr. Baugh and the three-week pattern of harassment, stalking, I think the Probation Department correctly applied the two-level enhancement. So there may be other circumstances where one might vary or one might come to a different conclusion, but in this case, it seems pretty straightforward, and I preserve your objection.

I find the total offense level is 25. The criminal history category is I. The Guideline range is 57 to 71 months. Supervised release is one to three years. Fine range is \$20,000 to \$200,000.

Okay, now, as everyone knows, this is the beginning

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part of the analysis, not the ending part. That's where I
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         start, but that's not where I necessarily end. And so I'm
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         going to allow the government now to make an argument for what
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         its sentence is and to introduce the victims.
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                  I will also ask you just to make sure you went through
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         this whole -- I'm sure you did, you're such a thorough
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         lawyer -- you went through the whole report with your client?
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                  MR. FICK: Yes, we went through the report, yes.
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                  THE COURT: So, Mr. Kosto.
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                  MR. KOSTO: Thank you, your Honor. The government is
         asking the Court to impose a sentence at the top of that
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         Guidelines range, 71 months imprisonment, a $60,000 fine, three
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         years of supervised release, and the mandatory special
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         assessment of $900.
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                  THE COURT: Could you say that again. 71 months --
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         what do you want?
                  MR. KOSTO: 71 months, a $60,000 fine, 6-0, three
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         years supervised release, the required $900 special assessment.
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                  There is no request for restitution, and there is no
         statutorily applicable forfeiture.
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                  When the facts of this case come up, your Honor, the
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         most common question that is asked is, who could make this
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         stuff up? You can't make this up, what happened to David and
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         Ina Steiner. And the answer unfortunately in this case from A
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         to Z is that Mr. Baugh, the defendant seated before the Court,
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is responsible for all of it. The very first meeting to plan the deliveries, he convened it. He showed a movie to the people there to inspire it. He convened the first meeting with a different group to plan harassing messages. He directed the timing and the content of the deliveries, telling others at eBay when they should start and when they should stop, and in some cases what they should be.

He was, unlike others in the conspiracy, in Natick outside the victims' home in the middle of the night. He was literally behind the wheel of the mini-van that followed David Steiner as he pulled out of the driveway on Friday, August 16, 2019. It was out of his mouth that a lie to Detective Jason Sutherland of the Natick Police Department came.

The fake persons-of-interest document that the Court considered back in the arguments on the motion to dismiss, he directed their creation. It was Mr. Baugh who sent a retired police 21 Brian Gilbert, to meet with the Natick Police Department and to lie with them and tell them eBay was helping investigate the harassment, not causing it.

It was Mr. Baugh who directed his team to lie to eBay's investigators, to delete electronic evidence. It was Mr. Baugh at the very end who paid Stephanie Stockwell, a co-conspirator, \$5,000 in cash, told her to structure the deposits into her bank account because it wouldn't look good if the government learned of it, and prepared her for a proffer by

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instructing her not to talk about anything she hadn't seen with her own eyes.

Mr. Baugh is easily the most culpable person charged to date and significantly more culpable than any person charged or involved in this case. He earned every point of that four-point enhancement for leader/organizer. And the seriousness of the offense under 3553(a), your Honor, goes beyond that because this criminal conspiracy that Mr. Baugh summoned is more serious than your typical cyberstalking case where you have a lone individual, a spouse, a former intimate partner acting alone and terrorizing victims. They're all horrible cases, but here Mr. Baugh summoned a group. And conspiracy is punished as a separate crime because groupthink, quite frankly, is worse than what one can accomplish themselves. The group is more creative. It's more hurtful to the victims as a result.

Mr. Baugh was showing movies to inspire the creativity of his team. Every participant was trying to outdo the others at his direction. Specialization is another feature of a conspiracy that makes it more serious than something one could do alone. Mr. Baugh assigned the surveillance function to Mr. Harville, the social media to Ms. Popp and others, Mr. Gilbert, a former police officer, to go and meet with the Natick Police. All of these things make for a better plan for Mr. Baugh and a worse outcome for the victims. So it's both a

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very serious offense, and then it's compounded by the fact that he involved so many others with so many unique skill sets to participate.

You'll hear directly from the victims, and I'll let them speak about the impact this had on them physically, psychologically, financially, professionally — that's all in our memo — but in thinking a little bit about it this morning, your Honor, I realized that what's worse than that as far as what happened to the victims, and it took me a while to get my arms around this, it changed the way they see the world today and since this offense. If Ms. Steiner was out kayaking on the Charles River and somebody with a pair of binoculars is there looking at the leaves, she pauses for a second and looks more carefully and maybe isn't as comfortable as she once was because of what happened to her.

Earlier in the case, there were some changes in release conditions that would have permitted Mr. Baugh to travel. It made sense to have him be able to go and see his children. But the Steiners were worried about that change in condition. Objectively, the government didn't assess any risk that Mr. Baugh was going to divert from Louisiana to Washington and come to Boston and come after the Steiners, but for the Steiners, Mr. Baugh had already come after them. He was already in their driveway walking around the back of their house, and that makes for a different world view, and that

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might be the worst legacy of his crimes. It's changed the way that they look at the world around them.

I should speak for a second, even as Mr. Fick raised it earlier, about the idea that this offense is eBay's fault. It was refreshing and encouraging to see Mr. Baugh in the letter he sent to the Court saying it took him a long time to get his arms around it, but he's done blaming the Steiners for what happened to the Steiners, but he's still blaming others for what he did. Even as Mr. Baugh tells it to the Court in his memorandum, in his letter, no one at eBay told him to anonymously threaten and harass and stalk the Steiners. That idea, what happened to the Steiners, was his and his alone. There's no one above Jim Baugh at eBay who thought up the depraved things that happened to David and Ina Steiner.

THE COURT: Isn't there some evidence, though, that one of his superiors understood you couldn't do anything legally to close them down, so said, "Do what you need to do, take them down, burn them"? I can't remember all the terms.

MR. KOSTO: If Mr. Baugh sees in that environment, and he describes it as an environment --

THE COURT: And you talked about groupthink, but that could be part of it.

MR. KOSTO: Well, let's assume for a second that there was someone at eBay as part of that groupthink who encouraged Mr. Baugh to solve the problem, that --

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THE COURT: In an extralegal way. Remember they said, "There's no legal way we can do this, so do what you need to do"?

MR. KOSTO: Assume for a second that that's the case, that does not make Mr. Baugh less culpable. That means that if there is evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that someone else shared the intent to harass and intimidate David and Ina Steiner, that that person should be charged. It is not a mitigating fact to take a directive from your boss or a suggestion from your boss and commit a crime.

What Mr. Baugh saw was an environment at eBay in 2019, the activist investor, the thin-skinned CEO who was frustrated with the tone and content of what the Steiners were writing. But if he thinks that tone and content and activist investors and frustration with people who post online, underneath the articles of EcommerceBytes, justifies funeral wreaths and surveillance and profane threats, then the Court's sentence, or at least some component of it, is still needed to deter Mr. Baugh, because he went from "solve this problem," in the Court's hypothetical, to a criminal conspiracy to do what he did with no stops in between. A nonstop line from "solve this problem" to what he did does not mitigate for Mr. Baugh.

And you know that whatever the circumstances were in place at eBay, and even if someone said "solve this problem,"

Mr. Baugh knew that the Steiners were not a threat. And, your

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Honor, you know that because you've read the PSR at Paragraph 63. When Mr. Baugh writes to Stephanie Stockwell and says, "I need you to create that person-of-interest document, I need you in the narrative to write that the Steiners have made direct threats to eBay, its CEO," and he says "Make it up," he knew at that moment there was nothing to the frustration, there was nothing to the "solve this problem" that was an existential crisis for eBay.

And then to this idea of pressure, I'd ask the Court to consider Analyst 1 and Analyst 2 who are mentioned in the Presentence Report at Paragraph 77, two women, eBay employees early in their careers -- almost no industry training, no government service in their history, no advanced degree, master's in public administration like the one that Mr. Baugh received early in his education, no experience taking care of Bill Gates and the Gates Foundation, no letters from the Vice President of the United States -- they saw this, what Mr. Baugh asked them to do, for what it was, a crime. One of them quit rather than go to Boston and participate in this harassment, and one of them got fired for refusing to do so. That was the response, and it didn't take years and years of industry training to know right from wrong. So whatever the environment at eBay was is not in mitigation of what Mr. Baugh did.

You also know, your Honor, that what Mr. Baugh did was

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not about eBay because he was doing it to someone else for his own reasons at the exact same time. In the Presentence Report, the government highlights a communication from Mr. Baugh that a prosecutor in Arkansas who was involved in litigation with a member of his family -- maybe it was a good case, maybe it was a bad case, the government doesn't know -- but what Mr. Baugh's answer to that dispute was on August 20, 2019, while he was in the middle of harassing the Steiners, was the exact same thing. He sends a message to two of his employees and says, "An idiot prosecutor in my hometown, who brought a bullshit case against my dad, if it does go to trial, it's risky, and my dad could actually serve time in jail. Obviously, I'm going to make sure this doesn't happen. I'll provide more details on the case and circumstance later, but now I need things, like his office and cell number, his email, wife's name and cell, email, kids' names, vehicle information, et cetera. I've done a quick open-source intelligence search, and I can see that likely having an affair with at least one person."

He continues later in the messages: "This is a very small town. If I give him an ounce of what we've been giving to the Steiners, it would be devastating to him." And he offered the analyst to whom he was sending that message a \$1,000 bonus, the eBay analyst, if the charges related to his father were dropped.

To be clear here, Mr. Baugh is not doing something at

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eBay's bidding. He's taking care of himself, and he's talking in August of 2019 about using a prosecutor's kids to harass a prosecutor, and paying someone to help him do it. This was Mr. Baugh's campaign.

Let me switch gears a little bit, your Honor, to I think an important consideration for the Court, which is relative culpability. We've already offered to the Court that the government's submission is that Mr. Baugh is significantly more culpable than any other participant in the conspiracy.

THE COURT: Right, and he got the four-level bump for that.

MR. KOSTO: And he got the four-level bump. Mr. Baugh suggests Mr. Cooke's 18-month sentence with 12 months of home confinement and a \$15,000 fine as the relevant metric that the Court should be weighing Mr. Baugh's sentence against. And the government submits that it might be logical -- Mr. Cooke is the only person to be sentenced so far in the case -- but he's not the right metric for the Court's sentence for Mr. Baugh.

As the Court pointed out, Mr. Baugh had his hands over every aspect of this case. Mr. Cooke had knowledge of some aspects of the case, but participated substantively in one meeting to plan the harassing messages that would be sent, and then left on a business trip to Asia. Participated in a WhatsApp group, and the Court has read the back-and-forth in the WhatsApp group as the obstruction campaign unrolled. He

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was easily the least participant of the group that included Stephanie Popp, Mr. Baugh, and Mr. Gilbert. He is not at all similarly situated to Mr. Baugh, and that 18-month sentence is not a good benchmark for the Court to consider this sentence. As you point out, the four-level enhancement takes Mr. Baugh into an entirely different part of the Guidelines.

It's worth noting in passing that Mr. Cooke pled guilty and accepted responsibility more than two years ago and was sentenced at that time. And there's some mention in passing that Mr. Baugh, because of his charges, might not earn First Step Act credit or RDAP credit. To the government's understanding, Mr. Cooke earned plenty of First Step Act credit, even though he was in BOP custody for a stalking offense.

There's another piece to the case that the government submits is not really fully addressed in Mr. Baugh's memo and his request for a 30-month sentence, and that's the entirely separate crime of obstruction, really several different kinds of obstruction crimes: the creation and deletion of that personal interest document, the false statement to the Natick police officer, the false statement to eBay's investigators as they're trying to respond to Natick's request for help of eBay.

It's just worth noting in passing that what happened to the Steiners happened in part because Mr. Baugh kept the Natick Police from finding out what was going on. It prolonged

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the Steiners' experience. He professes an utmost respect for law enforcement now, but he took the NPD on a wild goose chase then, and that is the reason for the charge.

It's really the complete opposite of what this idea of executive protection within a Fortune 500 company should be.

It should be working together with law enforcement to solve problems, not to create them. And the idea that he would pay cash to a witness before she sat down in a proffer, where she was trying to help herself in the investigation, does injury to that witness herself by, you know, exposing her to not being able to give a good proffer because Mr. Baugh has told her, "Don't say anything about deliveries to the driveway at 4:00 a.m. You don't know that that happened. You weren't in Boston." That's obstruction, and it's serious, even apart from what happened to the Steiners.

I'll finish, your Honor, on a note that I think is important in cyber cases in particular. Judge Young sentenced a cyber stalker years ago, a very significant case involving a 17-year sentence that the defendant earned every moment of in this courthouse. And Mr. Baugh is not Ryan Lin, but what Judge Young said in imposing that sentence really applies well to Mr. Baugh's conduct, particularly about the glee and enthusiasm that the defendant seemed to take in engaging in all of this action behind the keyboard that had real, real, real results in the real world for the victims.

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Judge Young said, "This conduct is monstrous. We live in a community. Reading this entire record, listening to the victims, listening to the Assistant Attorneys, listening to your counsel, who has done a superb job on your behalf, not the least of which a negotiation of a plea agreement, he's right to point out all of these crimes committed were with you sitting behind a computer. That point is well-taken. Yet in today's world, that does not diminish the crimes in any way. In fact, it ought to bring home to all of us how interconnected we are and what havoc can be wreaked by the improper evil criminal conduct in which you so gleefully engaged. I'll grant that you may not have fully appreciated the harm you did to your specific victims and to the community as a whole. In the eyes of this Court, that does not diminish the sentence which ought to be imposed."

The Court is familiar with the real-world harms that stem from the behind-the-keyboard behavior in this case. This requested sentence, it's a stiff one. I've been in the courthouse for a dozen years, and I can't recall very many times asking for a sentence at the top of a Guidelines range, and this is that case, your Honor.

This requested sentence will go a long way toward making sure that what happened to the Steiners doesn't happen to others. Just this morning there was an article in the newspaper about a partner at a major law firm who's been

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         charged with getting fired and then responding with hundreds
         and hundreds of emails to his former colleagues and showing up
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         around the corner from the office. It is too quick to turn
     4
         online what people wouldn't do in person. Neither of them is
     5
         an appropriate response to adversity, and in this case, the
     6
         senseless things that happened to these victims require a
     7
         sentence that promotes respect for the law, that is a just
     8
         punishment for Mr. Baugh, and deters others from engaging in
     9
         this conduct in the future. Thank you.
10:12 10
                  THE COURT: Thank you. Do they want to speak? I've
    11
         read their letters, so there's no requirement, but I know that
         they wanted me to give them time. And I think at least
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    13
         Mr. Steiner, at least I saw on the Zoom call we had several
    14
         weeks ago, so either one or both of them are welcome to speak
    15
         now.
    16
                  MR. KOSTO: Ms. Steiner would like to speak to the
    17
         Court first and then Mr. Steiner, and if it's okay --
                  THE COURT:
    18
                              They can come up together if they want to.
    19
                  MR. KOSTO: -- Mr. Steiner has also asked if he can
         address the Court seated. I can make sure there's a microphone
10:12 20
    21
         that can pick him up.
    22
                  THE COURT: I'd be happy to do it. Who wants to go
    23
         first, Ms. Steiner?
    24
                  MS. STEINER: Yes, please, your Honor.
    25
                  THE COURT: Okay. And speak into the mic.
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1
         huge courtroom, and actually it's hard to hear, and the court
     2
         reporter needs to and so do I.
     3
                  MS. STEINER: Can you hear me?
                  THE COURT: Barely.
     4
     5
                  MS. STEINER: Oh. Is this on?
     6
                  THE COURT: Go ahead.
     7
                  MS. STEINER: My name is Ina Steiner. I am Victim
     8
         No. 1. Like many couples starting out, David and I got
     9
         married, saved up, and bought a fixer-upper. We worked nights
10:13 10
         and weekends to make it the house of our dreams. In August,
    11
         2019, it became our prison. Strangers began arriving along
    12
         with death threats, a book on surviving the loss of a spouse, a
    13
         funeral wreath, a pig mask from a horror movie in which the
    14
         villain kidnaps, tortures, and kills the victims, and was
    15
         stalked multiple times. And then, on one of our newly
    16
         installed security cameras, I spotted a van tailing David.
    17
         was terrified.
    18
                  My neighbor, who was unaware I had just frantically
    19
         called the police, came over and asked if I had seen the men
10:13 20
         who had been acting suspiciously outside his home. I could see
         the concern for the safety of his children in his eyes, and I
    21
    22
         could not reassure him.
    23
                  This was not a corporate security operation. This was
    24
         a deliberate cruel attempt to destroy us personally,
    25
         professionally, financially, in the eyes of our neighbors, in
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10:15 20

10:15 10

the eyes of our readers and advertisers, and in the eyes of the police.

David and I started our publishing business in 1999, and with the same passion and hard work we used to fix up our home, we built it into a site that online sellers could rely on for news and information. eBay placed their executives at our disposal for interviews, including Devin Wenig and former CEOs Meg Whitman and John Donahoe. But when the criminal case was made public in 2020, eBay referred to us as "a blogger who writes about the company and her husband" instead of 20-year veterans of the e-commerce industry.

Defendant Jim Baugh said he was just doing his job as his bosses expected him to do. It was about pleasing the bosses for personal gain. In doing so, eBay weaponized small mom-and-pop retailers to send unwanted deliveries to our home. The defendants harmed the reputation of the platform on which sellers rely, causing some shoppers to swear off using eBay ever again.

Online sellers now fear retaliation when they contact eBay about a problem. Online sellers fear reaching out to us because they're afraid eBay will punish them. I rely on sources. Gathering and verifying information is the heart of what I do as a reporter.

Not only does being the victim of stalking interfere with your capacity to trust, one defendant, Philip Cooke,

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1
         admitted they had planted a mole of some sort to try to
     2.
         influence my reporting.
     3
                  I'm especially angry and upset when I see how this has
     4
         impacted David. His strength saved me through this ongoing
     5
         nightmare. Since this became public, our readers offered us
     6
         their support and their prayers, which still brings me to
     7
         tears.
     8
                  The conviction and sentencing of the seven defendants
     9
         is powerful and vital to our healing, but it doesn't mean David
10:16 10
         and I get to return to normal; and our beautiful home that we
    11
         spent years to make a haven from the outside world will never
         give us the sense of safety we used to take for granted, a
    12
    13
         feeling that every person should feel in their own home.
    14
                  Thank you, your Honor.
    15
                  THE COURT: Thank you.
    16
                  Mr. Steiner, do you want to stay seated? That's fine.
    17
                  MR. STEINER: Please.
    18
                  THE COURT: Yes, but make sure you're talking into the
    19
         mic.
               Is there one there?
10:17 20
                  MR. STEINER: Yes.
    21
                  THE COURT: Okay, good.
    22
                  MR. STEINER: Thank you, your Honor. My name is David
    23
         Steiner. I'm Victim No. 2. I have provided the Court a
    24
         written statement --
    25
                  THE COURT: Excuse me. Hold on a second. The court
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2.

10:18 20

10:17 10

reporter is having trouble because you're maybe a little too close to the mic.

MR. STEINER: Okay. I have provided the Court a written statement detailing the damaging impact the defendant's actions have had on my wife and myself. Suffice it to say, the damage has been substantial, but a few things have come to mind in the past several weeks that I would like to express.

This was a bizarre, premeditated assault on our lives, planned around a corporate conference table with buy-in at the highest levels of eBay. The defendant's defense that he was simply following orders, and he had been hired by eBay because of his unique skill set, shows his unwillingness to accept responsibility for what he did to us. Without question, I feel that having not been caught, right now he would be doing the same thing to another innocent person that he did to us.

Sadly, his methods were effective. He and the other defendants were successful in terrifying my wife and me and upending our lives and our business. As the agents of eBay, they made our lives a living hell in 2019, and that has continued for the past three years. But setting aside for a moment what happened to us, the most dangerous aspects of the defendants' actions is that perhaps some other corporation will use this as a blueprint to terrorize another targeted person or journalist.

There are members of the press in the courtroom today.

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In June of 2020, when the criminal complaint was unsealed, many reached out to say how shocked and appalled they were about what had happened to us. Perhaps some had experienced some type of harassment as we did. There is a reason the press is referred to as "the fourth estate." Their independent voice holds the three branches of government to account for their actions or inaction. Read the court filings, look around this courtroom, take note of who isn't sitting in the defendant's chair, and ask yourself if what happened to us can happen again.

This has taken up a substantial part of our lives at an age when time becomes more precious. Ina and I aren't young. We were hoping that after years of working hard to build our business, our credibility and reputation, that we might be able to enjoy some of the rewards of our labor — to travel a bit, perhaps exchange our 17-year-old car for a new one, to enjoy pursuits outside of the 12 to 15 hours a day that we spend focusing and reporting on e-commerce — and we were hoping to do this without emotional and psychological baggage, without looking over our shoulders to see if someone was following us, and without fear that our financial future was in jeopardy. These are things that the defendant has stolen from us.

Not too long ago I heard Ina tell someone, "I wish you had known David before all this happened," and it took me back,

and, frankly, it broke my heart because it made me realize that even I don't fully understand the extent of the damage this has done to us. What Ina told this person sounded like my eulogy, and in a way it was. What eBay, the defendant, and other coconspirators, both indicted and unindicted, did to us has changed me forever, and I don't think the old David is coming back.

I'd like to thank the Court for listening and considering my words in sentencing.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Fick?

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MR. FICK: Thank you, your Honor. It's impossible not to be moved by what we've just heard. I mean, this was a terrible crime with terrible effects on people. There's no two ways about that. Nothing good to say about any of the offense conduct. And Mr. Baugh I think has tried to make clear in his submission to the Court, and we've tried to make clear in the way we've tried to argue what an appropriate sentence should be, that there is no excuse. He is not making excuses.

At the same time, we're trying to suggest that what the Court needs to accomplish in imposing a sentence needs to take a broader view and be more holistic than simply the knee-jerk reaction of wanting to throw the book at Mr. Baugh, lock him up and throw away the key. I mean, this case is bizarre. No one has seen anything like it. It has all the

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sort of clickbait attributes that sort of generate an incredible amount of outrage and incomprehension. And, you know, we understand that; we absorb that; Mr. Baugh accepts that. He understands that he is going to be punished for the terrible things he did.

Now, in this context, right, he was a very angry drunk during this time. That's not an excuse; it's part of the context. He's addressed that issue. But it certainly was something that interfered with his judgment all the way. But even if you put aside for a moment any of the context, any of the mitigation, there's still the question: Okay, you've got this offense conduct. How do you calibrate what the right punishment is?

And, of course, the Court calculated the Guidelines. You start with the Guidelines. I think the 2A6 Guideline is in many ways a blunt instrument, right, because it covers conduct that runs the gamut from harassment, to intent to cause injury, to intent to kill, all of those kinds of crimes. And the way the enhancements apply and the way it all works sort of don't, I would suggest, do a very good job suggesting what the right answer is, what the right number is.

The case that we talked about a lot earlier, Lee, is interesting, right, because there you had -- there's nothing good to say about this case, but that case was a 30-year pattern of physical violence, harassment, and it ends with an

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intent to murder, a trip to Maine where the defendant is going to chase down the victim. He's caught in a car with a bunch of firearms that can only be described as a serial killer cleanup kit.

The sentence in that case, 100 months, above the Guidelines. If Lee is 100, where do we land Mr. Baugh? Where do we land this case? Is it really, really -- does it make sense to say that if Lee is 100 on a scale of 1 to 100, Mr. Baugh is a 72? I mean, again, terrible offense conduct, but we're talking about a three-week pattern versus a 30-year pattern and a murder that was intercepted. I think to suggest that Mr. Baugh is a 72 on the Lee scale of 1 to 100 just doesn't make sense. Even if you put aside everything else about this case, all of the context, all of the mitigation, all of the information about Mr. Baugh is, on the Lee 1 to 100 scale, the 30 months that we have proposed, I would suggest even that's maybe a little bit high on the Lee scale, but it's a reasonable sentence, and certainly more reasonable than suggesting, you know, that he's anywhere near the top of the Lee scale.

And even though we have terrible offense conduct here, you know, the one thing that's missing that we often see in cyberstalking cases is a real concern about a need to lock up the defendant to stop him, right? This is not a case where there's some kind of personal animus against an ex-wife, an

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ex-girlfriend, a celebrity obsession. Mr. Baugh has been out for two years. He's done fine. He's gotten off the alcohol. We don't need to lock him up to prevent him from being a stalker in the future. That seems abundantly clear. And that's the piece of this case that, however bad the offense conduct is, is missing that we often have in stalking cases, and there's a reason why, again, on this 1 to 100 scale, I think we fall into certainly the bottom part of that scale.

So what to say about context? I understand the sort of reflex of the government, and certainly even the feeling of the Steiners, that Mr. Baugh is somehow trying to deflect responsibility by saying he was just following orders. I hope that we have tried to be clear and that the Court understands that what we're saying is more subtle than that, right? Again, it's not an excuse. He's guilty of what he did. The people under him are guilty of what they did. But role in the offense and context of the offense is still something that matters in assessing what the appropriate punishment is.

Yes, Mr. Baugh is the top of the pyramid that the government charged. None of this would have happened if Mr. Baugh hadn't brought the people together to do what they did. But he's not the only "but for" cause here. He's not even the primary "but for" cause here. Mr. Kosto began his presentation with, you know, I think he identified a question that everyone asks about the case. Well, I think the question

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that I see most often about this case is, where is the C suite? Where are Wenig, Wymer, Jones, and Huber, right? They are, if nothing, the "but for" cause of this. Mr. Baugh has no reason to go after the Steiners absent the obsession at the top of eBay about the Steiners. They are the "but for" cause of this above Mr. Baugh. They didn't order him to do it, didn't know a lot of the operational details, but make no mistake, would a jury have convicted them on a willful blindness theory if they had been charged? I certainly think there's a strong chance of that. I've seen better or worse willful blindness cases brought in one. But, whatever, the government chose not to charge them, but I think it would be a mistake for anyone to say that at some level of just baseline moral culpability for what happened here, they're above him. And, you know, we put in as many of the emails as we could locate that sort of show the amped-up language that was being used, but make no mistake: Mr. Baugh sits in a cubicle outside their offices all day every day, and the latest thing comes up on EcommerceBytes that one of the executives doesn't like, they're out, you know, in Mr. Baugh's face and in his ear in his cubicle. relentless. Again, it's not an excuse, but it's an explanation because there is no other explanation. And so, you know, where are all those people now?

Well, Devin Wenig had to leave, but he gets a \$60 million

golden parachute. And I want to take a particular moment to

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focus on Marie Huber, the general counsel, right, because maybe it's just me, but I think bad lawyering I think is really — it's a problem, right? Marie Huber is on all of these emails — not all these emails but a lot of these emails, the most sort of inflammatory language, amped—up emails, "Whatever it takes" Steve Wymer says. What does Marie Huber do? Does she say, "Steve, call now. Devin, chill out"? Does she even say, "Mr. Baugh, glad that you're going to be taking care of this, but, by the way, before you do anything, come check it out with me to make sure we don't, like, cross any lines"? No, she doesn't say any or do any of those things. What kind of lawyering is that?

When the proverbial excrement hits the fan, what does she do? Well, she convenes the giant independent, you know, external investigation by outside counsel. Notably, though, even though she's a percipient witness to all of this, she's not interviewed in the investigation in this apparently. She's still at the company today.

It's not an excuse for what Mr. Baugh did, but you can't deny that context. None of this happens if there's not this just sort of crazy, radical breakdown at the top of eBay. This obsession, the obsession we usually see in the stalker is in the executives. They wind up Mr. Baugh and send him off on his way, you know. He shouldn't have done it. He should have walked away. He didn't do it. But, you know, make no mistake:

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He's not the top of the culpability pyramid, regardless of who got charged here.

You know, I think the government at some level caricatures our arguments here. We're not saying that Mr. Cooke is an appropriate measure for how Mr. Baugh should be punished. What we're saying is, the proposal that we're making punishes Mr. Baugh a lot more severely than Mr. Cooke, even though Cooke is a retired former police official. And he may not have been very deeply involved in a lot of the specific activity here, but one of the reasons Mr. Baugh has those kinds of people around him is to give him some advice about, you know, what might or might not cross the line. That's absent here too. Again, it's not an excuse, but it's context.

So, you know, I don't want to belabor what I think we said pretty clearly in our papers, but punishment is appropriate. Even without any mitigation, it has to be calibrated, and I think it's, you know, certainly on the lower half of what I'll call the "Lee scale." And when you start looking at context and the things we know about Mr. Baugh in terms of his struggle with alcoholism, those are some other reasons to say, "I understand the outrage, I understand the harm caused, I understand the sort of clickbait attraction of the case," but the task here is to impose a sentence that, you know, is punishment, but that meets all of the other considerations that the Court is supposed to consider at the

time of sentencing. And so for that reason, I think our suggestion is a reasonable and appropriate one. To go as high as 70 months I think is just, in the circumstances, well more than what is minimally necessary, which is the standard that the courts and the statutes set.

THE COURT: Thank you. Does he want to say something?

MR. FICK: Yes, he does.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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THE DEFENDANT: Mr. and Mrs. Steiner, as far as blame, you don't have to look any further than where I stand right here. As the head of eBay's security, I was one hundred percent responsible for everything that happened on my watch, and that means everything. I take one hundred percent responsibility for this, and there is no excuse for what I've done. A lot of finger-pointing has taken place in this case, and even now we still debate the reasons of why this happened and justify it. Justifications have been offered, but the bottom line is simply this: If I would have done the right thing and been strong enough to make the right choice, we wouldn't be here today, and for that, I'm truly sorry.

Ms. Steiner, what you and your husband do for a living is both valuable and necessary, and you ought to be able to do your work without worrying about your safety. That's clear.

I'm sorry that I hurt you when I should have been protecting you. I hope that one day you'll be able to hear my apology and

maybe even forgive me, but I certainly understand if you can't do that. I truly wish you the best, and I fully embrace any punishment the Court sees fit, and I hope it can give you peace. I'm really sorry, and thank you for hearing me.

Thank you, Judge Saris.

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THE COURT: Thank you. So this is what I'm going to do. I start, as I must, with the United States Sentencing Guidelines, which are 57 to 71 months. I actually think sometimes they're too harsh, but here I think they're spot-on for picking up an appropriate range of punishment for what happened here.

I start with, under Section 3553(a), the seriousness of the offense. I think there's no one in this room, including Mr. Baugh, who would in any way minimize the seriousness of this offense. It was extreme and outrageous, the kinds of things we don't see in a civilized society. It involved a campaign of terror against two people. Maybe -- I mean, I must admit I'm not a technical -- I don't use eBay, and I never heard of e-commerce, but at the end of the day, it was a blog about a company. And it's really almost impossible to understand the level of -- the toxic culture around what happened here. I just don't understand it, why it created this atmosphere in the top levels of eBay.

What it did to the Steiners, you know, not being able to take a canoe ride without being afraid someone is looking at

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you with binoculars, you know, the effect that you have on David Steiner, he's not who he used to be, you can't help but talk about the effect on the victims here.

And it isn't just one thing. That's the thing. I mean, we all do stupid things that are aberrational at moments, but this was a pattern of cruel conduct, actually funeral wreaths, and how to survive the death of a spouse, and cockroaches, and funeral masks, and Samoan masks, skeleton masks. I don't even understand it all, but it spanned both not just sitting at a keyboard -- in some ways, it's worse than that case you read me -- but it was actually surveying them in their home and following them. The terror every time, you know, maybe the wind blew and they heard something outside their home, it's hard to imagine.

I do buy the fact that sometimes people do horrible things as part of groupthink. I was trying to understand why, actually, Mr. Baugh. I was reading everything and saying to myself "why?" I didn't buy the fact that you thought that the Steiners were somehow a threat to the personnel of eBay. Maybe this Fidomaster had this -- I read the emails. Mr. Fick put together a great memo on the blood coming out of the eBay logo. Now, maybe people were afraid, you know, about Fidomaster and what it was trying to do, but it was never the Steiners. It was never the Steiners.

And then I think, well, okay, they did all these

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things, the surveillance and the mailings and the doc things, that was groupthink, but there was more than that. For example, I can't imagine — there are two women I hope who get this sort of pat on the back. They quit because how do you not — you worked for some of the finest people in our country, and you worked for the CIA, you worked for the government — how did you not sort of have your internal check say "This is wrong," just like these two lower-level women did? "This is wrong. We're not going to do it." Two of them lost their jobs over this thing, effectively.

And then the notion that, well, it's not going to happen again, it's aberrational, well, that may be true, and you are a Criminal History Category I. I have to weigh that, that you've never been in trouble before. But that email about what you were going to do to the prosecutor in your dad's case makes me think you thought this was a way of responding to things you don't like in society today. So I really take the conduct, as everyone does here, extremely seriously here.

So then my question is, I do come back to "why?" Why weren't you like one of those women who just said, "I'm not going to do this, even if my bosses really wanted to take down the Steiners"? You know, why didn't you just say "no"? You worked for the CIA. I don't understand why you didn't just say, "No. I'm not going that far. I'm not going extralegal." I don't understand it. Perhaps one is that you were an

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alcoholic, and I do take the fact that alcoholics, before they get treatment, sometimes do terrible things. I do think that may be one mitigator. I actually don't think you're going to do it again. The consequences are too dramatic.

I do think that there was something in the toxic culture that somehow made you part of a groupthink that this would be okay. But, you know, you used to say to your kids, you know, "If your friend told you to jump off a bridge, would you do it?" I mean, at some point you have to have this inner moral code that says, "No, I'm just not."

And, finally, I do view as a mitigator that,

finally -- when this case first came in the front door and it

was all about "My bosses told me to do this, that, and the

other thing" -- maybe they did, maybe they didn't, maybe it was

"hear no evil, see no evil" on their part, but whatever it was,

you have finally taken responsibility for what happened here,

and I did view your statement as heartfelt.

I should also mention the comparator. I don't think Cooke is a good comparator and neither is Lin, Lee, Lin, all these things. I'm looking at this case. This case is what I think is appropriate here. I think, as I started off with, the Guidelines have it about right. I take into account the fact of your alcoholism and the fact you're a first-time offender to go to the bottom of the Guideline range, which is 57 months.

I don't know why there's such a long supervised

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         release range. I think after that I don't necessarily --
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         except for the --
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                  I see Iris is about to jump. Is this because of the
     4
         penalty, paying it off?
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                  MS. GOLUS: I think, given the conditions that are
     6
         recommended, I don't think three years is necessary.
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                  THE COURT: Yes, I agree with that. What did you
     8
         recommend again?
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                  MS. GOLUS: We would think no more than two years.
10:40 10
                  THE COURT: Yes. First of all, I want to thank
         Ms. Golus for being here because she is doing this even though
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         there's a Probation Office retreat or something today, and she
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         was here because of the importance of the sentencing, and I
         really thank her for doing that. But also I'm not sure three
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         years is necessary. So she recommends two years, and I think
    16
         that that's sufficient and not greater than necessary. I
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         should say, that's true of the 57 months. I don't think I need
    18
         to go to 71 months or depart or vary.
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                  I think the fine range, I couldn't quite figure out
         his finances. Let me ask you this question, which I should
10:41 20
         know the answer to, and, of course, I see the -- I know you
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    22
         haven't sought restitution, and he doesn't have endless
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         resources. So the question is, if I do this high fine, does
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         that mean he won't have money to pay restitution or pay damages
    25
         in a civil suit? What takes priority here?
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MR. KOSTO: Your Honor, looking at Paragraphs 204 and
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         205 of Mr. Baugh's Presentence Report, the government sees
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         reference to a $385,000 expected settlement from divorce, a
     4
         significant amount of credit card debt, a 225,000 odd-dollar
     5
         401K and a $60,000-odd IRA amount. These are I think amounts
         that would make a middle-class American blush, and the
     6
     7
         government submits that --
     8
                  THE COURT: No, this isn't probably whether he can
     9
         afford the fine, but does that get priority over a damage
10:42 10
         amount? Do you know the answer to that?
    11
                  MR. KOSTO: I don't, your Honor.
    12
                  MR. FICK: Well, apart from that, your Honor, the
    13
         civil suit is still pending. If the Court imposes a fine,
    14
         he'll pay it, and then there's less money left whenever the
    15
         civil suit settles or --
    16
                  THE COURT: Yes, I don't know --
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                  MR. KOSTO: But what's with that, your Honor, is --
    18
                  THE COURT: You don't know --
    19
                  MR. KOSTO: -- the civil suit is being actively
         litigated --
10:42 20
    21
                  THE COURT: Yes, I can't do anything about it.
    22
                  MR. KOSTO: -- and there's no promise --
    23
                  THE COURT: All right, thank you. Thank you.
    24
                  So in terms of a fine, I'll do a $40,000 fine and $900
    25
         special assessment. The conditions that are being recommended,
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         there's obviously the issue of alcohol treatment. I think
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         you've come a long way in that. I think that's one of the few
     3
         good things that have come out of this. Thank you, you've
     4
         dealt with that. And let me just --
     5
                  MR. FICK: We would request the RDAP recommendation,
         your Honor. Whether or not he's going to get credit --
     6
     7
                  THE COURT: I'd be happy to do that, the RDAP
     8
         recommendation. Do you have a particular -- I forget -- you
     9
         know, it's confusing to me -- is he living in Oklahoma,
10:43 10
         Arkansas, Seattle? Where is he living?
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                  MR. FICK: He's living in Arkansas with his family,
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         and that's where he would expect to release to also, so, like,
    13
         a recommendation to an appropriate facility, you know, with
    14
         proximity to Arkansas would be --
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                  THE COURT: Is there a low-risk facility in Arkansas?
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                  MR. FICK: I haven't actually looked at the specific
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         recommendations you asked for, given the history of the BOP and
    18
         my history of success in the BOP, but --
    19
                  THE COURT: I'll just say a recommendation near
         Arkansas.
10:44 20
                  MR. FICK: Yes.
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    22
                  THE COURT: All right. And I'm just trying to think,
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         I'm trying to find if the -- oh, wait a minute, I have the
    24
         conditions. The mandatory conditions of supervision are
    25
         imposed. I don't think we need drug testing other than the
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10:45 20

10:45 10

minimum amount. Obviously you must not have any contact, direct or indirect, with the victims. You're prohibited from consuming alcoholic beverages. I think there's no indication of drug testing, so I think the minimum amount of drug testing, not the maximum amount.

Now, let me ask you this: Probation recommends mental health treatment. Does that make any sense here, or is it really just the alcoholism? I know he's suffered from some anxiety and depression from this case, but I didn't know if it was more longstanding.

MR. FICK: I mean, I think in terms of a mandatory condition, I think Mr. Baugh when he finishes his sentence will avail himself of resources that he needs. I'm not sure it needs to be a Probation-Imposed --

THE COURT: No, but then the government pays for it. (Discussion between Mr. Fick and the defendant.)

MR. FICK: I mean, that's true. And also, as he points out, I think alcohol treatment sort of is tied into mental health treatment.

THE COURT: I'll say mandatory mental health treatment, as directed by the Probation Department. And to the extent there's any money left, that you contribute to the cost of the evaluation and treatment programming and monitoring. Pay any fine that I've imposed. There is no restitution. You're prohibited from incurring new credit card charges or

10:46 20

10:46 10

opening additional lines of credit without the approval of Probation, and you must provide the Probation Office with access to financial information. There's also a \$900 special assessment.

And I just finish this off by saying that I'm really sorry to the Steiners for what they've gone through and will probably continue to live through with the litigation on the civil side, and I think this is going to hopefully send a deterrent message to other people that you can't solve the problems of a corporation through this kind of conduct.

Mr. Baugh, I hope things -- you've done other good things in your life. I've read about them. I don't really fully, I have to still say, understand why you did this, but, in any event, I'm confident that you've accepted responsibility and won't do it again.

THE CLERK: Self-surrender?

THE COURT: Self-surrender.

(Discussion between the Court and Clerk.)

THE COURT: The question that we're talking about here is, we know he has two children that he loves very much. I'm happy to make a self-report after Thanksgiving. I don't know if he was -- I also know that there's a divorce involved, so I didn't know whether you wanted to get going.

MR. FICK: I'm sure he will take the opportunity to see his children between now and his surrender date.

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THE COURT: I'll just do six weeks. So just give us a
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     2.
         date six weeks out.
     3
                  THE CLERK: After Thanksqiving?
     4
                  THE COURT: Six weeks out. It's not clear he's going
     5
         to see them on Thanksgiving.
                  THE CLERK: Okay, so the week before Thanksgiving,
     6
     7
         Wednesday, November 16.
     8
                  THE COURT: I'm happy to wait until the day after if
     9
         you're going to be with your family.
                   (Discussion between Mr. Fick and the defendant.)
10:47 10
    11
                  THE DEFENDANT: It would be greatly appreciated if I
    12
         could see the kids over Thanksqiving, but --
    13
                  THE CLERK: So Wednesday, December 7 at 2:00 to the
         institution designated by BOP.
    14
    15
                  MR. FICK: Thank you.
    16
                  THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else, Iris, that I've
    17
         missed?
    18
                  MS. GOLUS: No, unless you want to indicate whether
    19
         interest is waived on the fine.
10:48 20
                  THE COURT: Interest is waived on the fine.
                  MR. KOSTO: Mr. Baugh has been compliant with his
    21
    22
         release conditions, but we would ask that the Court impose them
    23
         through the report date or continue them.
    24
                  THE COURT: Say it again.
    25
                  MR. KOSTO: Mr. Baugh has been compliant with his
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1
         release conditions, so we would ask that the Court continue
     2.
         them.
     3
                   THE COURT: I'll continue the conditions of release.
     4
         So, please, the notice of appeal rights.
     5
                   THE CLERK: Sir, could you please stand. The Court
     6
         hereby notifies you of your right to appeal this sentence. Any
     7
         appeal from this sentence must be filed with fourteen days of
     8
         entry of judgment on the docket.
     9
                  Do you understand these rights?
                  THE DEFENDANT: I do.
10:48 10
    11
                   THE COURT: Thank you. Now we have another
    12
         sentencing. What time is it?
    13
                  THE CLERK: 11:30.
    14
                   THE COURT: 11:30, so I'll see you back here then. I
    15
         guess what I'd like to say is, I don't know if the Steiners
    16
         would want to stay and address the Harville sentencing as well
    17
         or if they just want me to take it into account. The letter
         has been available to Mr. Harville.
    18
    19
                  MR. KOSTO: I believe they would like to address the
         Court as to Mr. Harville as well.
10:49 20
    21
                   THE COURT: All right, thank you.
    22
                   (Adjourned, 10:49 a.m.)
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1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT) 4 DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS) ss. CITY OF BOSTON 5 6 7 I, Lee A. Marzilli, Official Federal Court Reporter, 8 do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, Pages 1 9 through 48 inclusive, was recorded by me stenographically at 10 the time and place aforesaid in Criminal No. 20-10263-PBS, 11 United States of America v. Jim Baugh, and thereafter by me 12 reduced to typewriting and is a true and accurate record of the 13 proceedings. 14 Dated this 6th day of October, 2022. 15 16 17 18 19 /s/ Lee A. Marzilli 20 Lee A. MARZILLI, CRR 21 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 22 23 24 25